REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,571.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 17	Leave Alleppy	May 23
,, Mangalore	19	,, Tuticorin	25
,, Vingorla	18	,, Colombo	26
,, Carwar	19	,, Galle	27
,, Goa	20	,, Point de Galle	30
,, Mangalore	20	,, Pondicherry	31
,, Cannanore	21	,, Madras	June 2
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Cocanada	4
,, Calicut	22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore	22	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Narrakal	23	,, Coconada	6
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	7
,, Alleppy	23	,, Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain when other communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries can land at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers every fortnight to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, CHERIBEH, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

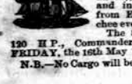
The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur	28	,, Kowet	11
,, Muscat	29	,, Muscat	18
,, Bunder Abbas	June 1	,, Linga	19
,, Linga	3	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Cheribeh	4	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	5	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 17th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILDARENY, Captain H. O'Neill, Lloyd's 100 A1 Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make a passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class ..... Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class ..... ,, 300
To SUEZ, First Class ..... ,, 300

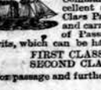
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th May.



THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P. nominal, William Cotsell, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, Cabins, Bedroom and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be laid on board,

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS ..... ,, 300

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£6
Suez	38	23		9
Port Said	39	24		9-10
Alexandria	39	25	Including Wines.	9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE"—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,995 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plated-ware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Cottage Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Walnutwood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the late Formery, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock P.M., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Rustam Kharsedji, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glass shades, tea and dessert services, plated-ware, crockery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood such as circular, pier, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arms and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottomans chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square Pianoforte, by Chandler, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and go-an presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a pellanquin-shaped Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulators and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a set of rich cut flowered Glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, rich Plateware, a Mahogany Sympathetic Square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a Slate Bagatelle Table, Wagonette, Buggy, Horses, &c., at the Bungalow No. 100, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th May at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of T. F. Pennett, Esq., (intending to proceed to Europe.) The same consisting of a set of rich flowered glassware for 18 pers ns, a large green and gold dinner set, a handsome Tea set, two blue dessert sets, a set of plated dish covers, pairs of hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet and egg frames, salver, teapoy, toast racks, ice pitcher, buttercpots, a set of best plated "Lily Pattern" spoons and forks, a box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table and chamber candlesticks, a set of Rodger's cutlery, a set of blackwood dining table, side board, cellarette, an ormoline 15 day clock, strikes the hour and half hours, chairs, circular, and card tables, an ottoman, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, plated three light and single hanging argand lamps and drops, glass stem double branched wall shades with cut shades, pans and drops, English Brussel's carpet, teapoys, a mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy & Co. (a full toned instrument), engravings in frames, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with balls, cues, &c., a large four post bedstead with mattresses pillows and curtain, reclining couches, blackwood and camphorwood chests of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, toilet glasses, a child's cradle, clothes and gown presses, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles and few books, a lot of choice plants in pots, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

An English-built buggy, by E. Kesterton, a serviceable grey horse and a set of harness, a waggonette by Batt n and Sons, hunting and side saddles and bridles, a set of second hand double harness, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERIES, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of Cotton Commissioner, the following articles, on account of Government, viz :—

Cable power Machinery exhibited at Broach Exhibition, Doctor Forbes' rack presses, second-hand office tent with floor jazum, full-pressed bales and loose cotton, ironware in variety, suitable for office establishments, hand-carts, &c., &c.

Also, office furniture, consisting of tables, benches, screens, presses, record books, beam scales with weights and sundry other miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

Saracen Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photogenique, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 20th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	18s. 0d.	per yard.
1½ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per Yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE Steam-ship RED GAUNTLET, 922 Nett Registered Tons, Charles Mayn, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive First-class Passenger accommodation. The services of a Surgeon are engaged, and she carries a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ss. TIMOR, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Sumtdars.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Timor.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the following WORKS :—

1. Construction of New Road from Campoolie to Gagoda Khind.
2. Materials required for the above Road.
3. Metalling the Road from Gagoda Khind to Dhurumtur.

No Tender will be received after the 31st instant.

For particulars and conditions apply at Tanna Executive Engineer's Office.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

FOR SALE.—Just RECEIVED, by Ship YEDDO, a handsome four-seated boat-shape SOCIABLE CARRIAGE, with a Weather Canopy, built by Lucs of Salisbury expressly for J. S. & Co.

For information regarding Buying and Selling Carriages and Horses, &c., apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

THIRD EDITION, Post Free, 2s. 2d.

REVELATIONS of QUACKS and QUACKERY, by DETECTOR.

Reprinted from the *Medical Circular*.

"This Pamphlet is a complete exposition of the trained under the fraternity of Quacks and Quackery, and contains a regular Quack Directory, by consulting which every young man may know where he may go if he wishes to get plundered and destroyed." * * * "Buy, therefore, 'Revelations of Quacks and Quackery,' by Detector."—*Punch*.

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of a NAVAL OFFICER whose destination has been changed :—

1.—A very HANDSOME GREY DECCAN HORSE, about 15 hands, 3 in., 6 years old, with good action, is thoroughly broken charger and perfectly quiet, is very powerful, and would make a very handsome carriage horse. Rs. 1,000.
2.—A HANDSOME BAY CAPE HORSE, a perfect lion in saddle or harness, 7 years old, about 14-3 hands, black points and without any white. Rs. 600.
3.—A TIMOR PONY, remarkably handsome and with unrivalled action, either in harness or saddle, quiet, without vice, and without any white, 4 years old. Rs. 400.
4.—A good looking and strong DECCAN PONY, rising 4, bay black points, no white, perfect in harness and saddle. Rs. 200.

HARNESS and SADDLES, if required.

These Horses are so quiet, that a child might ride them, are believed to be perfectly sound. Veterinary opinion allowed and any trial granted till 1 P.M. of any day.

Apply to Lieut. H. F. GYE, Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co., 2 Meadow Street, Fort.

Also a very LIGHT MAURITIUS CARRIAGE, suspended on a pole, fitted for one or a pair, either Ponies or Horses, has a movable box and a seat behind for servant, nearly new. Cost 490. Price Rs. 450.

There is also the frame of a Hood which has been removed, Harness, &c., for sale if required.

Apply as above.

NOTICES.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by M. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'

LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded ; for women suffering from ossuous complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other incouveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, ELIXIR AND WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the rapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It remedies all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pain in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahu in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 8s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Purpose Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 25s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23, & 24, APOLLO STREET.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, To Measure or for Immediate Use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—The genuine cool and absorbing ..... Six	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A fresh supply ...	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC.—A strong useful Shirt, with Collars attached	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new Front, for Indian washing, best Irish Linen	28 0	31 8
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ..... Six	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK.—A delightful Texture, for this Season, neat Stripes ..... Each	11 8	13 0
SILK and WOOL—This is the best made thoroughly shrunk, new designs in plain or Fancy Colors ..... Six	52 0	58 0
WOVE FLANNEL—Thoroughly shrunk, best Saxony, Wool, plain or neat Stripes very soft ..... Six	49 0	52 0
DRESS SHIRTS—Fancy Fronts ..... From	7 8	8 8

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND, VERY THIN TEXTURE, IN ALL COLOURS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Best Single Blue Serge, a New Texture	27 0	31 8
Fancy Mixed Angola Suits	30 0	34 0
Fancy Angola Trousers ..... from	11 0	12 8
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 0
The Best Materials	36 0	41 0
Frock Coats, West of England Cloth	45 0	50 0
Dress Suits ditto ditto	75 0	85 0
Extra quality, Silk Lined	85 0	95 0

BEST WASHING DRILLS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Fancy Striped Trousers	Six 30 0	34 0
Karkee or White ,, ...	,, 30 0	34 0

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

A Fresh supply of LINCOLN BENNETT & Co.'s Superior Manufacture :—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
NEW SHAPE FLAT TOP.	Tavistock	7 0	8 0
	Tamworth / Blandford. { Extra quality / will not stain }	9 8	10 8
HIGH ROUND CROWNS	"Oxford" Cork and Merino, very Light	6 8	7 8
	Chester, Brown or Grey	5 8	6 8
NEW SHAPE.	Ryde, Half Stiff	6 8	7 8
	Napier	7 0	8 0
BEST WHITE HATS		8 8	9 8
BEST DRESS HATS		12 8	14 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of Cork and Felt without India Rubber, very compact with Wide Brim. The best protection made	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
The Regulation White Helmet	16 0	18 0
Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, low crown for ordinary wear	8 8	10 0
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps, plain medium shades	3 8	4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible	5 0	6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat	3 0	4 0

BEST ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS, Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton ..... Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. ..... ,,	11 8	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes ..... ,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do. ..... ,,	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes ..... ,,	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain ..... ,,	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure ..... ,,	28 0	32 0
Knickbockers for Sportsmen ..... Per pair.	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS, Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures (Greys) ..... Per doz.	15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn ..... ,,	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes ..... ,,	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, assorted shades ; a thing of comfortable Sock ..... ,,	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen ,,	17 8	19 8
Bathing Drawers ..... ,,	2 0	2 4

MOUFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Can receive on application Catalogues, with Patterns, &c., and when the Selection is left to ASQUITH & Co., the newest Goods, are always sent.

A REMITTANCE WITH ORDER SECURES THE CASH RATES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, &c.

ESTABLISHED

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

HAVE the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large of this Presidency, that they have REMOVED from MEADOW STREET to more ELIGIBLE PREMISES at the CORNER of DEAN LANE and HUMMUM STREET, where they will be glad to give their best attention to all Orders received, and where they hope to merit further and continued support.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY 1873.

IN EXCHANGE on London there has been very little alteration in rates, but the tendency is in favour of sellers, both for six months and three months Bills.

Government Securities remain unaltered at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11 7/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/8d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 15/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Credit do.	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 3/32d.
Sank Bills, demand	1s. 11 9/16cd.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99¼ to 99⅜
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do. demand	100 1/16.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent.	104½ to 105
Four per cent.	103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do.	105
5 years do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

ates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	15-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SOME large engagements have been made by Steamers to-day at £2-8-9 to £2-12-6. By Sail rates are firmer and a fair amount of business has been done in receiving ships at £2-17-6. The Trevanion engaged a cargo of Cotton for Havre at £3-7-6 per ton.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Myrabolams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bdls	£0 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. nomi.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change whatever to report in the position of the market, the holders being still averse to make any reduction in prices, and the dealers on their part refusing to buy at previous rates. The only descriptions of Grey Goods for which there continues a good demand are as follows:—

Grey Shirtings	40	in. 39	yds. 7	lbs.
,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 7¼	,,
,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 8¼	,,
,, Jaconets	40	,, 20	,, 2½	,,
,, ,,	45	,, 20	,, 2½	,,
,, ,,	45	,, 20	,, 2¾	,,
,, Madapolams	32	,, 24	,, 3	,,

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40	in. 39	yds. 8	lbs. at Rs. 5	14 0
500	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8¼	,, at ,, 5	13 0
250	,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 6	,, at ,, 6	6 0
1,500	,,	,, Jaconets	40	,, 20	,, 2½	,, at ,, 1	13 6
2,250	,,	,,	40	,, 20	,, 2½	,, at ,, 2	2 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady with an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in prices. There was a good demand ruling for all descriptions at higher prices. The following are our closing rates:—

New Oomrawuttee	at	Rs. 188	to Rs. 191
,, Akote	at	,, 200	to ,, 204
,, Broach M.G.	at	,, 210	to ,, 230
,, Hingughaut ,,	at	,, 225	to ,, 230
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur	at	,, 195	to ,, 200
,, Sawgimed	at	,, 210	to ,, 212
,, Compta and Vingoria	at	,, 172	to ,, 176

The following purchases have taken place yesterday:—

75	candies	New Bhownuggur	at	Rs. 196
100	,,	,,	at	,, 196
100	,,	,,	at	,, 194½ to 195
100	,,	,,	at	,, 190 to 194
25	,,	Mowa	at	,, 197
50	,,	,,	at	,, 197 to 198
75	,,	,,	at	,, 198
75	,,	,,	at	,, 198
25	,,	,,	at	,, 200
100	,,	Dholleral	at	,, 187 to 192
100	,,	Nugger	at	,, 184
25	,,	Verawul	at	,, 171
100	,,	,,	at	,, 170
250	,,	Vingoria 15 days	at	,, 170
100	,,	Veerumgaum	at	,, 184
50	,,	,,	at	,, 182
50	,,	Broach M. G.	at	,, 208
50	,,	,,	at	,, 208
50	,,	,,	at	,, 210
200	,,	,, W. S.	at	,, 199
50	,,	Wudwan	at	,, 188
50	,,	,,	at	,, 185 to 191½
25	,,	Compta	at	,, 176
25	,,	Cutch	at	,, 181½
100	,,	Shongsum F.P.B.,	at	,, 194½
50	,,	Akote	at	,, 199

YARNS.

5,100 lbs. Mule No. 40's at 11½ as. annas per lb.
4,200 ,, Col ured No. 30 to 40's at 14½ as. ,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Land and Bank of Bombay shares. Press shares closed dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	161½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110 x.d
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,375
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
2004	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,085
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhunumsey Spinning	1,525
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,200
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,035
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,155
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,095
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,125 x.d.
490	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,200
530	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Weekending 10th May 1873.
Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,695	0	0
Merchandize	1,07,169	0	0
Earth Trains	878	0	0
Electric Telegraph	6.8	0	0
Total Rs.	1,51,370	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1872.
Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	45,548	0	0
Merchandize	1,03,787	0	0
Earth Trains	1,002	0	0
Electric Telegraph	664	0	0
Total Rs.	1,51,001	0	0
Increase Rs.	369	0	0

CALCUTTA.—10TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents., at Rs. 103, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 105.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Penang (s)	Cotton	Calcutta, May 1.
	Bokhara (s)	Tomlin	Southampton April 10.
	Timor (s)	Brown	Liverpool, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Hoppet	Mattson	Falmouth.
	Pehlwan (s)	Teasdale	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bokhara, to China, &c.
Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Cutch.
Ship Augusta, to Liverpool.
Barque Trevanion, to Havre.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 13.

Rogers, Major, 20th Punjab Infantry, on furlough, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Meurant, Major, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 30 China, ss, Perrins, from Suez, with Mail.
30 Surat, ss, Baker, from Suez.
May 1 Ellora, ss, Fraser, from Suez, with Mail.
2 Mula, ss, Hannah, from Jeddah.
2 Hoogly, ss, Rapatel, from Shanghai.
3 Frolix, H. M.'s G. B., Buckle, from Sheerness.
3 Kestrel, H. M.'s G. B., Boulton, from Plymouth.
3 Amboto, ss, Ansanategen, from Barcelona.
4 Colombo, ss, Brown, from Calcutta.
4 Bywell Castle, ss, Satterley, from Colombo.
4 Neb, ss, Samot, from Marseilles.
4 Powan, ss, Ferrics, from Glasgow.
4 Enchantress, H. M. ss, Carr, from Bombay.
4 Stephenson, ss, Forster, from Bombay.
5 Deccan, ss, Soames, from Bombay, with Mail.
6 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, from Bassein.
6 Godavery ss, Vailhen, from Calcutta.
6 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Colombo.
6 Muriel, ss, Steel, from Liverpool.
6 Lenois, Fr. G. Bt., Banzegot, from Galle.

DEPARTURES.

April 30 St. George, ss, Harwood, to Port Said.
May 1 Ravensworth Castle, Sargent, to Liverpool.
1 China, ss, Perrins, to Bombay.
1 Surat, ss, Baker, to Bombay.
1 Ellora, ss, Fraser, to Calcutta.
3 Hoogly, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles.
4 Amboto, ss, Ansnategen, to Manilla.
4 Mula, ss, Hannah, to Bombay.
4 Colombo, ss, Brown, to London.
4 Queen Elizabeth, ss, Wallace, to London.
5 Neb, ss, Samot, to Yokohama.
5 Enchantress, H M, ss, Carr, to London.
5 Stephenson, ss, Forster, to Liverpool.
5 Deccan, ss, Soames, to Bombay.
6 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, to Port Said,
6 Godavery, ss, Vailhen, to Marseilles.
6 Muriel, ss, Steel, to Bombay.
7 Bywell Castle, ss, Satterley, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Feb. 16 Dadloy, bg, Nacoda, from Maccalla to Bombay.
April 21 Leaping Water, ship, Kerr, from Newport.
25 Kwangtung, ss, Elton, from Muscat.
27 Omar Pasha, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta to Jeddah.
May. 3 Frolix, H. M. G. Bt., ss, Buckle from Sheerness to China.
3 Kestrel H. M. G. Bt., ss, Boulton from Plymouth.
4 Powan, ss, Ferries, from Glasgow to Hongkong.
6 Oxfordshire, ss, Soames, from Colombo to London.
6 Lenois, Fr. G. Bt., Ranzegot, from Galle to Toulon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 59 casks shot, B. M. Punthuckey; 20 cases claret, J. Siegfried & Co.; 27 cases sherry and 1 case varnish, R. L. Southern & Co.

Mecca s, 1 case gold thread, H. B. Jecjeebhoy; 25 cases claret, C. Palmer & Co.

Gresham s, 25 cases old tom and 50 cases gin, J. Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tythonus, 25 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 500 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.

Peacemaker, 100 bales cotton, S. Kessowjee & Co.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, V. Brothers.

Dunesirn, 650 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 123 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 200 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co.

Gardner Colby, 500 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.

Ashgrove, 173 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, V. Brothers.

Pocahontas, 100 bales cotton, G. Nurbut; 100 bales cotton, K. Jewraj.

Iron Cross, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 250 bales cotton, V. Brothers.

New Era, 2,400 bags linseed, R. Brothers; 200 bales cotton Lyon & Co; 350 bales cotton, V. Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Augusta, 3,000 bags linseed, R. Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Killarney s, 4 bales hides, P. Damjee; 300 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 41 bales hides & skins, H. Abdoola & Co.

Orchis s, 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 500 bags black pepper, E. L. S. & F. Agency.

Potomac s, 800 p ckets linseed, M. Simpson & Co.; 36 bales cotton, M. Rathee; 62 bales cotton, H. Maneckram; 80 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosaan & Co.; 35 bales wool, N. Veetulcase; 72 bales cotton, C. Furbat & Co.

Chancellor s, 314 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 373 bags wheat, Remington & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 10 bales cotton, Wallace & Co

Bellona s, 494 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 300 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, S. Shapoorjee; 300 bales cotton, P. Cassels & Co.

Xantho s, 67 bales cotton, G. Chubildass; 35 bales wool, J. Cursondass; 20 bales wool, G. Hurjeevan; 4 bales hides, R. Mahomed; 30 bales cotton, J. Dayall; 1,000 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co; 14 bales hides, C. Laljee & Co.; 120 bags mustard seed, S. Hobart & Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Oomersee; 200 bales cotton, K. Jewraj.

Strathclyde s, 12 bales hides, C. Nanjee; 42 bales hides, K. Ramjee.

Wah Castle, 54 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 64 bales cotton, E. Latham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Velljee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia s, 240 pieces E. teeth, A. Visram; 12 bundles E. teeth, S. Durvesh.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gladys s, 27 bales hides, R. Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Morning Star, 1,000 bales cotton, A. Trading & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gladys s, 24 bales cotton, B. Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Trevanion, 500 bales cotton, V. Brothers; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mecca s, 280 cwts. sandal wood, J. Peerbhoy; 380 cwts. sandalwood and 250 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee.

Surat s, 76 bales cotton, D. Cowasjee Tata; 6 cases Cambay stone, V. Jamnadass.

Patna s, 30 casks saltpetre, C. Ebram.

Bokhara s, 55 cases fishmaws and 52 bundles sharkfins, R. Allabinbhoy; 184 bundles sharkfins, 69 bundles fishmaws, and 10 cases P. feather, M. Damjee; 296 bundles sharkfins, S. Khakey; 755 bales cotton, D. Cawasjee Tata; 48 bales cotton R. Promjee; 1 case Cambay stone, R. Damodar; 300 bales cotton, N. J. Abram; 50 bales twist, R. Allabinbhoy; 40 bales twist, E. Noordin & Co.; 61 bales cott n, M. Vizbeocan; 190 bales cotton, T. Goolabchund; 115 bales cotton, S. N. Tulatee; 52 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet
United Kingdom	May 19	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 19	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monson.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P. M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.	Revised Rate- per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

	At 7 P.M.		At 5½ P.M.
Monday	May 19	Friday	May 30
,,	,, 26	,,	June 6
,,	,,	,,	,, 13

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Full Mail Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoverie of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S
12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airey's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment,

MESSRS. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. C. R. and SONS, Madras; Messrs. MADELEY & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOOD—April 24th, at Broadwater House, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of J. K. Jacomb Hood, Esq., of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—April 24th, at Lindon Villa, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex, the wife of Alexander Roberson, Esq., of Dharwar, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SUTTON—May 13th, at Castle Park, the wife of Mr. H. Sutton, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILLHAM—May 9th, at Calicut, the wife of Captain F. Morgan Gillham, of a daughter.

HECQUET—May 3rd, at Delhie, Punjab, the wife of M. S. N. Hecquet, Sub-Engineer, Rajpootana State Railway, of a son.

HOPKINS—May 9th, at Chinsurah, the wife of J. A. Hopkins, Esq., C.S., of a son.

WALKER—May 6th, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain J. G. D. Walker, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a *third* budget-estimate of proposed expenditure in the Public Works Department in the present year; this time it is the programme laid down for observance in the Irrigation Department, at the head of which, in this Presidency, is the gallant Colonel Fife of the Royal Engineers. The total amount to be expended on Irrigational works is given at Rs. 32,71,018, which added to the budgets already reviewed by us, give a total outlay in the Public Works Department in this year of Rs. 83,43,000, that is to say:—

	Rs.
The P. W. D. Budget, estimate proper	46,22,000
Its Supplementary Estimate	4,50,000
The present Irrigation Budget	32,71,000
Rs.	83,43,000

The reason that this Irrigational document comes last of the troop seems to us to lie *on the surface* in more ways than one; a comparison of it with its contemporary budgets at once indicates how excessively elaborate its preparation is, and how intricately in numerous forms, and tables, the 32¾ lakhs have had to do duty. First there is a "part I" which tells you that this sum of money is to be spent in the following proportions, viz.

		Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL.—Extraordinary	Works	16,28,853	
	Establishment	2,60,317	
	Stores	51,930	19,50,009
CAPITAL—Ordinary	Works	2,65,285	
	Establishment	79,799	
	Stores	2,760	3,47,844
REVENUE	Works	...	
	Repairs	6,23,630	
	Establishment	2,34,195	
	Stores	5,757	8,63,572
Ordinary Agricultural expenditure for which no Capital or Revenue account is kept	Works	69000	
	Repairs	20,105	
	Establishment	10,702	
	Stores	6,705	1,09,502
	Total Rs.		32,71,018

The expenditure from "extraordinary" we understand relates to funds derived from extraordinary or loan sources; and that from "ordinary" is from the ordinary revenues of the country, granted year by year by the Supreme Government. But it is not apparent what the two remaining sources of funds are, especially the last, which indeed amounts almost to a joke from its candid disclosure that no accounts of any sort are kept of the expenditure from it! So much for Part I. Then there is a "Part II" which splits up the 32¾ lakhs into the modicum allotted for each *project*, for expenditure on works, repairs, establishment, and stores, and there are some 350 entries made on this account. "Part III" which follows is a further expansion of these entries, inasmuch as it takes up the amount given for expenditure on the constructive works of each project in hand, and splits it up among the several description of work, such as so much for "masonry works"; so much for "earth works," and so much for an ingenious but very comprehensive head called "Miscellaneous," which latter by-the-bye in the very first item in this part comes to no less a figure for *one* work than Rs. 19,120 in a twelve-month! In the gross this part conveys details of information which may be condensed to exhibit the following in a popular form.

	Rs.
Bigari Canal	75,000
Desert do.	1,22,778
Kukkole do.	8,000
Sukkur do.	19,750
Mirrow do.	39,680
Thurr do.	50,000
Dimwa do.	5,000
Estarn Narra	25,000
Do. do. Embankment	15,556
Do. do. Cuts	12,000
Great Murruck and Allibhur Canals.	30,000
Surfraz and Khessano Canal	19,000
Guni Canal	19,231
Do. Distributing Sluice to Nukeerwah	1,000
Western Narra	26,000
Hathmuttee Canal	80,000
Tapti Canal	5,49,000
Mukti Reservoir	10,068
Hurtalla Tank	2,238
Lakh Canal	11,200
Bhatodi do.	5,260
Wozer do.	....
Ekrook Tank	22,867
Moota Canal	6,92,510
Mayni Tank	10,000
Krishna Canal	6,000
Vera Canal	....
Chickli Canal	....
Modduck Tank	7,000
Unforeseen work costing Rs. 500 to 10,000	10,000
Unforeseen work under Rs. 5,000	10,000
Mora Mari Bund	11,000
Office at Larkhana	....
Do. Mehur	....
Surveys for new Project	5,000
Unforeseen new Work	5,000
Huthmutti Bridge	25,000
Sidapoor Tank	10,000
Pandhurpoor water supply	10,000
Grand Total	Rs. 19,50,138

Part IV enters into a full detail of the expenditure on the repairs of each project, the money not coming from loan, but charged to ordinary revenue, though the initial outlay in *construction* may have been from loan. This part also shows the officer who is entrusted with the execution of repairs (entered as "work" in the budget apparently by oversight) probably with the view of fastening some sort of responsibility on the *individual*, and if so, is a step in the right direction. Part V gives the particulars of the proposed expenditure on *Establishments* which comes up to quite 6 laks on an outlay of 26¾ laks. The per centage of establishment on outlay, according to our calculation, is thus 26·37. It is noticeable that the expenditure on establishment is somewhat greater in this year than in the past year; but no explanation of the fact appears anywhere in the papers before us. Part VI. shows the details of the outlay on "Tools and Plant;" otherwise on stores, and is bristling full of columns, necessitating about 700 entries; and to this part is tacked the indent for stores needed in the year from England.

Part VII. gives the probable Revenue of the Irrigation Department in the year, and it is undoubtedly the most interesting part, as it indicates what the substantial pecuniary success of the undertakings are up to the present time. We give the result of the details in the following abstract:—

	Budget Estimate, 1873-74.	Regular Estimate, 1872-73.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.	Actual, 1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water Rates	70,600	33,300	41,963	1,66,147
Plantations	2,870	970	1,450	1,169
Rents of Buildings	400	260	390	132
Miscellaneous	1,830	2,130	1,250	285
Total	84,700	36,780	45,053	1,67,733

It will be percieved that the income expected in the present year is but half of that of the penultimate year, 1871-72, though seemingly more than what the accounts of last year, when they are made up, will show as collected in that period. There is absolutely nothing to give a solution of these varying figures; and there is perhaps nothing in the whole programme of business which attracts attention so much as the revenue to be derived from Agricultural works, and this deficiency of explanation we feel to be a serious defect in these papers. The water-rates which are collected appear to be the following—

On the Canals in the *Ahmednugger* Collectorate the rates in force are—

Rs. ½ per acre for perennial crops.
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, 8 months' do.
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 4 months' do.
,, 1 ,, ,, ,, monsoon dry crop.

On the *Jamda Canal* the rates are—

Rs. 16 per acre for perennial.
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, cubi.
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, rice.
,, 1 ,, ,, ,, monsoon dry crop.

On the *Madah Tank* the rate in force is Rs. 8 per

not merely negatively, that the claimant is not Tichbourne, but positively that he is Orton; and it is very doubtful indeed if they will succeed. The gossip now is that Sir A. Cockburn is determined to give the accused every possible chance, and that he has even spoken strongly in condemnation of the bias shown by Chief Justice Bovill during last year's trial. Certainly, in the preliminary discussions, he has leant to the side of the claimant, who is as popular as ever with the mob, being cheered every day by large crowds as he leaves the Court. If he is found guilty, no doubt the same mob will be quite as ready to hoot him.

The following announcement will interest a good many of your readers in Bombay:—"The Lord Chancellor, upon the recommendation of Sir Thomas Western, Bart., Lord Lieutenant for the county of Essex, has been pleased to appoint Richard Bolton Barton, LL.D., of Stour Lodge, Bradfield, Essex, to be a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for that county." So, to use his own words, Dr. Barton "is still 'Your Worship,' though in another sphere." Modest merit, you see, is sometimes rewarded, even in this age of toadyism.

I find I was wrong in saying the new Carwar scheme was to get Government to guarantee interest on the railway if Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. raised the capital. The latest suggestion of the advocates of a Carwar line is much more ingenious. *They* offer to guarantee payment of interest at 4 per cent. if Government will lend them the money. I daresay the Bombay Government will be ready to entertain this proposal, for really it has often seemed to me hard to say where the Department of Public Works in your Presidency ended and where Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. began. But Lord Northbrook of course will never sanction so dangerous a precedent. Advances are made by the State to agriculturists, because the Government has the security of the land, but to lend money on personal security to enterprising projectors of railways is quite a new branch of business. If the application in the Carwar scheme be successful any merchant or shopkeeper who only requires more capital to extend his trade will be justified in demanding the aid of the State.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

In previous letters I have mentioned Mr. Plimsoll's agitation on the subject of shipping disasters and the steps which he has taken to make good his position that "our seamen" need protection. He has thus far gained at least one object, he has succeeded in making himself celebrated or, if you prefer it, notorious. But this end has been reached at considerable risk to himself: he is in for, I believe, eight actions, every one of which he stands a good chance of losing, and he has already had a rule granted against him in the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information. The prosecutor is in this case Mr. Charles Norwood, M. P. for Hull, a large owner of steamships, and a man of high respectability. The charge on which he based his application to the Court was made by Mr. Plimsoll in his book in a highly sensational way. It referred to a steamer which was despatched from a port in the north of England deeply laden with iron for the Baltic, and foundered not far from the English coast, the crew being saved by a fishing boat. She sailed in November, five weeks after the same freight had been refused by a Newcastle shipowner on the ground of insecurity, and the particulars given were so minute that there was no doubt in any one's mind the story related to one of Mr. Norwood's vessels, the Livonia. Mr. Norwood himself had heard before the publication of Mr. Plimsoll's book that the latter had been speaking of him as a man who overloaded his ships, and on questioning Mr. Plimsoll he admitted the charge and alluded in self-defence to the case of the Livonia. When after this the book appeared with all the particulars set forth, exaggerated, highly coloured or distorted, Mr. Norwood had no doubt that he was the culprit referred to, and at once took proceedings to vindicate his character. The result is the motion made in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday last by the Attorney-General for a rule calling on Mr. Plimsoll to show cause why a criminal information should not issue against him on the ground that the passages reflecting on Mr. Norwood were libellous. After some discussion the rule was granted, and Mr. Plimsoll will now have to make good his charges, or be sharply punished. I believe he has not the slightest chance of establishing his statements, so far as Mr. Norwood is concerned, and unfortunately he has displayed an animus which will tell heavily against him. According to Mr. Norwood he offered Mr. Plimsoll information which would have set the matter of the Livonia in a different light from what Mr. Plimsoll supposed, but the offer was rejected with contempt, and *after* this occurred Mr. Plimsoll published his book. As to his merits as a shipowner I believe Mr. Norwood is prepared to prove that he never lost a ship by foundering, and never lost a life, so that all Mr. Plimsoll's highly stimulating allusions to the terror which Mr. Norwood appeared to feel in the House of Commons, his "dark and deadly look" when the awful Plimsoll shook in his face the reference to a steamer which had left England for the Baltic with a cargo of iron in November, fall to the ground. Moreover, I believe at the very time the Livonia was chartered for this voyage, Mr. Norwood was in Egypt at the opening of the Suez Canal and knew nothing about the transaction. The whole story illustrates the danger of enthusiastic outsiders meddling with matters which they do not understand. There is a good deal that is bad about our merchant shipping, but Mr Plimsoll has got the wrong sow by the ear. It is not wealthy shipowners like Mr. Norwood that are the real offenders: it is the comparatively needy or embarrassed men who must buy a vessel cheap, and cannot afford the best equipment or stores, while they keep themselves so well insured that they stand to make money if the vessel is lost. On the other hand Mr. Norwood is, I believe, in a position to prove that he was uninsured to the extent of £4,500 in the case of the Livonia. Again, the fact that he did not sign the charter for that steamer pleads strongly in his favour against the particular charge which Mr. Plimsoll brings. Of course Mr. Norwood was responsible for the acts of his agents, but although liable for the consequences, civilly, it is absurd to speak of the liability as in any sense criminal, when the man did not even know what his brokers were doing behind his back.

I have referred to Mr. Plimsoll and his doings and sufferings at this length because some very strong feeling has been aroused among the shipowners on the subject. An ably written pamphlet by a London shipbroker lies before me now, in which Mr. Plimsoll is castigated very smartly. As the writer truly says, it might be supposed from Mr. Plimsoll's book that sailors were all saints, and that the typical British tar is always singing Toplady's hymn, whereas the fact is the drunkenness and recklessness prevalent among seamen are the most frequent causes of shipping disasters. In other words "far more casualties occur from the unseaworthiness of the ships." Again, the panacea on which Mr. Plimsoll relies, inspection, would not prevent loss of life, as is seen in the fact that the losses of life which have been most appalling have occurred in vessels doubly and trebly inspected—take for instance the steamer Atlantic and the Northfleet. The remedy lies in a different direction and must include several restrictive measures affecting sailors themselves at least as much as owners, beginning with the source of the evil, the shipbuilder's yard.

Disasters accumulate thick and fast on the unfortunate Atlantic cables. Since my last the French cable from Brest has been interrupted about 200 miles from the French coast, and we now depend for communication with America entirely on the 1866 cable—which of course may be broken at any moment. The French company hope soon to repair the fault, but meanwhile the public are uneasy, and the market is at the mercy of speculators who knock the shares up and down *à discretion*. The shareholders of the two Atlantic telegraph companies—the Anglo-American and the French—have met to deliberate on the subject, and have resolved to push on the scheme to which I referred in a letter some weeks ago, as the Globe Telegraph—a daring project to amalgamate all the lines connected, directly or indirectly, with Great Britain. The feeling of helplessness that comes over a shareholder who sees the one line on which his dividends depend interrupted is very favourable to such a comprehensive scheme of amalgamation, since a partial break at any point would not stop revenues altogether—it would only diminish it for a season.

The Oriental Bank report was adopted at the meeting yesterday. It states that the net profit for 1872 amounts to £187,590-15-2, after defraying current expenses and appropriating £6,000 to the Reserve, which, with the Insurance Fund, will then stand at an aggregate sum of half a million sterling. A dividend of 6 per cent., in addition to the like distribution in November, is declared, making 12 per cent. for the year, and a balance of £7,590-15-2 will then be carried forward. The items in the balance sheet are as usual large. Among the liabilities are bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest £9,345,641-8-4; cash deposited, not bearing interest, £3,536,162-11-3; ditto bearing interest £6,105,314-6-5: on the credit side are, coin and bullion £2,536,316-12-8; Government securities £1,447,996-10-1, and notes and bills discounted, or other debts, £16,862,586-9-4.

At a general meeting of the National Bank of India on Tuesday the report and account for the half-year ending 31st December last were adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company have sent out to-day one of their circulars giving a table of the times at which messages from India have been lately received in London by their wires. The average time between Bombay and London is shown to be two hours, all but a couple of minutes. The Company also claim the attention of telegraphers to the accuracy secured, as they assert the use of ink-writing recording instruments worked by skilled English telegraphists, and the exceptionally few transmissions on the line greatly limit the chances of error. I should have mentioned, in speaking of the Globe Telegraph Company, that Siemens is one of the projectors with Anderson, Pender, Beer, Cyrus Field, and in fact the leading representatives of all the interests connected with telegraphy. The adhesion of Siemens would probably bring in not merely the Indo-European and the Great Northern, but also in all likelihood the new direct United States Cable, which he is to manufacture.

Before I quit the subject of telegraphs I should mention that some perfectly successful experiments have been made by the Eastern Telegraph Company here on their wires between London and Falmouth with what is called the Duplex system of telegraphing, by which messages can be despatched simultaneously from each end of the line on the same wire. All previous attempts to work this important invention have failed, and even now I believe they have not got beyond success for short distances, and by land lines only. If they should make the principle available on the submarine routes and for long distances as they are now trying to do, the whole system of telegraphy will ere long be revolutionised.

Our money market is not yet tighter, as was apprehended last week, and it is now hoped that a further advance in the Bank rate may be avoided for the present. But all still depends on the withdrawals of gold on German account. The comparative ease in money this week has slightly benefitted the produce markets, and even cotton is firmer, another reason being a falling off in imports. Great complaints, by the bye, are made about the quality of some of the American cotton which comes over, and at the United States ports the grumbling is equally loud. The following extract from a Tennessee paper shows the difficulties which now attend the purchaser of cotton in that market:—

"Not only does the buyer refuse to buy the dirt for cotton, but he insists upon such an allowance as shall pay for the transportation of the dirt to the mill, and for its separation from the cotton when it gets there. This cotton is, therefore, held apart. It is not graded as merchantable cotton is. It is even not even ranked as 'dogtail,' long held to be the worst rubbish that ever had the name of cotton attached to it—but it is styled in contempt 'flower pot.' By this is meant that when the bale is opened there will be found, not only cotton for the mill, but soil to fill flowerpots for the growth of plants and flowers. The speculation of preserving soil among the cotton has, therefore, proved a losing one and caused a panic in the market, by which the price of good, fairly packed cotton has been injured. The evil effects of the flower pot cotton have been magnified by the very large amount of fraudulently packed cotton received this season. Broken cart wheels, dog irons, bricks, and bags filled with sand, may all be useful in their place, but that place is certainly not inside a bale of cotton that is to sell for 16c. to 20c. a pound."

The export of cotton manufactures last month to Bombay was as follows:—Plain cottons 20,284,007 yards; dyed and coloured cottons 2,319,347 yards; printed cottons 2,407,201 yards; and twist 631,406 lbs. For the first three months of the year the figures were—plain cottons 63,775,144 yards against 58,596,993 yards, in the first quarter of 1872; dyed and coloured cottons 6,334,658 yards against 7,621,803 yards; printed 6,751,302 yards against 4,900,046 yards; and twist 1,638,026 lbs. against 1,068,667 lbs.

There have been one or two small failures in Lancashire, the principal being John Birtwistle and Company, Accrington, liabilities £35,000. A big London Jew house in the cloth trade has also been talked about within the last few days, but I fancy there is nothing the matter with it beyond the retirement of a partner who has taken out a deal of money.

Since the first part of my letter was written I learn that at a meeting of the directors of the Globe Telegraph Company, to-day, Mr. John Pender in the chair, the resolutions passed at a meeting of the shareholders in the Anglo-American and French Atlantic Companies were accepted, and it was at once determined to act upon them promptly. You may therefore look in a week or two for full particulars of a carefully arranged scheme to place all telegraphic lines touching England, no matter from what part of the world, under one central management in London, powerful enough to defy competition from any quarter.

"BOARD AND LODGING"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Soap" in to-day's paper says my explanation is not satisfactory. I therefore offer him the following explanation. "Board" means to furnish with daily food; "Lodging" means a place of rest at night or apartments. A bath, then, is not included either in food or lodging. BATH.

Malabar Hill, 14th May.

THE WESTERN INDIA ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure that according to your own professions you will thank me for the two following corrections:—I. The Secretaries of the new Western India Association are *not*, as insinuated by you to-day, to be *paid*, but only *Honorary* Secretaries. II. The Association does not intend to take the *public* money, but only of those who voluntarily offer themselves for membership.

14th May. P. M. M.

*** If the Secretaries are not to be paid we pity the Association. If public money is taken voluntarily it is still public money and requires to be looked after. We never supposed that public money was to be taken by compulsion—that would be "unjustifiable appropriation."—ED. *B.G.*

A PARIS JOURNAL says Henri Rochefort and 400 convicts and Communists have been engaged in a conspiracy to enable them to escape from St. Marinde-Ré. All the walls of the prison were pierced, when a guard, more by accident than anything else, discovered the plot, and gave the alarm. An effort has been made to hush the matter up; but the soldiers of the 6th. Regiment of the Line, engaged on duty at the prison, have been disarmed, and the Government will be questioned upon the subject in the National Assembly. M. Rochefort was recently removed from Fort Bayard, whence there was not the slightest chance of escape, to St. Martinde-Ré, where it is evident such an eventuality was possible.

COLONEL GIBBARD, R. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Another of the old Bombay gunners has gone to his rest. Poor Tom Gibbard! None of his brother officers will read this announcement without feeling pain, for he was a gallant and a noble-hearted fellow, and one of those of whom the old corps—now fast dying out—had just reason to be proud. Who more straightforward or more true to his word? Who so ready to help a friend in need? His loss will be equally felt at the mess table, in camp, and in the field. The only active service he saw during his career was when he was a subaltern in the Persian campaign, but his equals and those under his command knew that he was a man of sound judgment, a dashing soldier, and one who only wanted an opportunity. He was a true sportsman too. Many a wild beast has fallen before him in the jungle, and in the old days, when he was known as "the mad Adjutant" of the Horse Artillery, and was Secretary of the Poona Hunt, there were few who had a chance of taking first spear when Tom Gibbard was in the field. Impulsive to a degree, he committed many a wild freak the recollection of which will make his old friends smile sadly, but his impulse never betrayed him into anything incompatible with the character of a high-minded, upright, and honourable gentleman—a character which he, always bore. He was esteemed and beloved by many—both officers and men—who deeply regret his loss, and amongst whom may be numbered

ONE WHO KNEW HIM WELL.

12th May.

"CHEVRON'S" STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT ESQUIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning "Chevron" points out a fault, a most reprehensible one on the part of the authorities, in using, without discrimination, the styles of Esquire and Mr.

The definitions given by your correspondent for the enlightenment of the unlearned are valuable; but his amendment as to division into classes of Esquires, although fairly comprehending those entitled to the rank, is, at least as regards the number, at variance with the statute, which, I believe, says seven. To one, who at the very commencement of his epistle acquaints us of the chronic complaint of his mind, such inaccuracy must be suffering indeed, and to alleviate his positive pain, pray, Sir, permit me a few lines on the subject of Esquires.

The title Esquire is one of honour above that of a gentleman, but below that of a Knight. Until the reign of Henry V, the title was one of office only, denoting such as bore the shield of a Knight. A statute of Outlawry was enacted in the first of Henry V., and it became necessary, in consequence thereof, to define who were entitled to the rank of Esquires. They were these:—

The 1st.—Esquires of the King's body—now disused.

The 2nd.—Eldest sons of Knights, and their sons in perpetual succession.

The 3rd.—The eldest sons of the younger sons of Barons, and of the superior nobility.

The 4th.—Such as the Sovereign may invest with collars of SS., whose eldest sons may also bear the title.

The 5th Esquires to Knights of the orders of Knighthood (for life), whose eldest sons have certain privileges.

The 6th, Sheriffs of counties (for life), Justices of the Peace (while holding office), office bearers in the Royal Household, and Captains in the wars.

The 7th, Counsellors at Law, Bachelors of Divinity, of Law, and of Physic; Mayors of Towns, who are reputed Esquires; also the Sovereign's banner bearer.

Beyond the foregoing, I have nothing to add for the present, but I may again take the liberty of trespassing on your valuable space. D—S.

14th May.

MR. AND MRS. HALL.

THESE actors appeared again on Tuesday night in the Grant Road Theatre, where they were met by a tolerably large audience. They first appeared in "The Happy Pair," a sensible little comedy with some good sentiment and true fun in it. *Mrs. Honeyton* could scarcely have been in better hands than those of Mrs. Hall, who assumed in turn the spoony little wife, the pretending virago, and the repentant wife in a most admirable manner. Mr. Hall's husband—cool at first, excited next (when he finds his mild little wife turn upon him), and lastly soft-hearted as Mrs. Honeyton—was also a first-rate impersonation; and for the admirable manner in which the pair sustained the play they were enthusiastically applauded. Such comedies as "The Happy Pair," where there are humour, sentiment, and something which appeals honestly to the sympathies of an audience, are worth listening to, which is more than can be said of absurdities like the "Snapping Turtles," as performed on Friday night, or "The Blind Beggars," which succeeded the performance of "The Happy Pair." But before we go on to speak of "The Blind Beggars" we may make a remark upon the songs which followed the conclusion of "The Happy Pair." We cannot understand why an intelligent audience should show such immense appreciation of the duet. "The Cats" as Mr. and Mrs. Hall's Bombay audiences have shown. This duet consists simply of imitations of caterwauling, and as the same sounds, if made near one's bed room, would be apt to make him throw at the squallers the first heavy article that came to hand, we do not see how it is that Mr. and Mrs. Hall escape so pleasantly, unless it be that their audiences think there is a special attraction in cat-screaming when it is done by human beings and accompanied by a piano. We grant that Mr. and Mrs. Hall are very clever at imitating the love passages of cats; but we do not think cleverness in this line a good reason for a Bombay audience insisting upon an *encore*—that is, insisting upon hearing the cat-yelling done over again. We trust that this is not the beginning of a downward tendency in the taste of Bombay theatre-goers, and that every cat-imitator, cock-crower, dog-howler, or brayer has not simply to appear on the Bombay stage to make sure of receiving an enthusiastic appreciation of his gifts. "That's where you make the mistake" is a song which we have already alluded to. On this occasion it was *encored*, and Mr. Hall gave a comic ditty about a Bold Fish-er-man, which also was greatly appreciated. After this came the "Blind Beggars," said to be an operetta of Offenbach's; but all we have to say is that if the author of the "Grand Duchess" is responsible for the silliness that his name was attached to on Friday night every musician should have a kick at him, and men of wit ought to "cut" him dead whenever they meet him. We do not think, however, that Offenbach is to be blamed in this case; his works show that he is a man of originality and cleverness, and as such he could not be guilty of the burlesque on music, the shallow and childish conversations, and the stupid plot which characterised the "Blind Beggars" which Mr. and Mrs. Hall appeared in. It is not complimentary to an audience that they should be expected to enjoy such a miserable plot as that of "The Blind Beggars" or the excuses which the story is made to carry for the introduction of barbaric singing, stale jokes, and heavy fun; and by appearing in such parts we do not think Mr. and Mrs. Hall do their cleverness justice. When therefore a play's silliness is uncomplimentary to the intelligence of the audience expected to listen to it, at the same time that it is unjust to the ability of the performers, it is fit time that it should be abandoned, and we trust that we have seen the last of this "Blind Beggars" farce in Bombay. "The Professor" followed "The Blind Beggars," and here Mr. and Mrs. Hall distinguished themselves fairly by their dancing, singing, and acting. Mr. Hall's burlesque performances were most amusing, and Mrs. Hall's semi-earnest singing as the love-lorn *Leonora* evoked great admiration. In the selection of most of the plays they have performed in Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been unfortunate, and should they ever return to Bombay (as we hear Mr. Hall intends to do with a good troupe) we shall welcome them since their more happily-selected performances have proved them to be versatile and deserving actors.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY		CALCUTTA.
White.	*versus*	*Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. Kt to Q's B's 4th.		2. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.
3. P to Q's 4th.		3. P takes P.
4. P to K's 5th.		4. P to Q's 4th.
5. Q takes K's P.		5. P takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		6. K takes Q.
7. P takes Kt.		7. P takes P.
8. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8. B to K's B's 4th.
9. Kt to Q's 4th.		9. B to K's Kt's 3rd.
10. Castles.		

CALCUTTA.		BOMBAY.
White.	*versus*	*Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		2. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.
3. B to Q's B's 4th.		3. B to Q's B's 4th.
4. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		4. P to Q's 3rd.
5. P to Q's 3rd.		5. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
6. P to K's 3rd.		6. B takes B.
7. P takes B.		7. Kt to K's Kt's 5th.
8. Kt to K's 2nd.		8. P to Q's K's 3rd.
9. Castles (King's side.)		9. Castles.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable FLESH and FORCE-FORMING INGREDIENTS, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the World.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 25.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Committee resumed to-day after the Easter holidays, Mr. Ayrton presiding.

After the Committee had sat for two hours in private consultation, the public were admitted.

Mr. Goodlief, formerly Accountant-General in the India Office, London, was examined. His evidence related to the home accounts.

Examined by the Chairman he said—In reference to the form of the accounts he thought it was incomplete and did not show the results clearly; and selecting the interest account on funded and unfunded debt, and comparing it with another published statement for the same period, he showed that the amounts did not correspond: at least he said he was not able to reconcile the discrepancy between them.

The Chairman suggested that the discrepancy did not arise from a different classification.

Witness replied that that cannot be so, but he pointed out another discrepancy and said it was quite impossible from the published accounts to understand how the debt stood in India; in fact he doubted whether there was an accurate account in India of the public debt of India. Turning to the revenue side of the accounts he objected to the assessed taxes being entered without showing on what persons or things the taxes are laid. Again the entry for customs did not show how much was from exports and how much from imports. So was opium, there was nothing to show how the sum was made up, whereas the key to this part of the question really lay in showing how the duty was obtained. Looking at the expenditure side of the account he said that nothing could be more unsatisfactory than, for example, the way in which the marine accounts were made out, or the way in which the payments in England are put into this account. He submitted that the expenditure, for example, for iron clad monitors should find its place under the head of "Bombay." In fact the point of his objections was that the home accounts were not classified on the same principle as the Indian accounts, and that the two accounts should be correlative to each other and be classified on the same system. In reference to the entries under the head of "Superannuation" he believed that the Government of the Secretary of State in London, and the Government of India in India were at cross purposes, as he was of opinion that considerable abatements were made in India and the net amount merely stated, and if that was the case it is possible that the home accounts did not contain the correct figures.

Some questions were here put by Mr. Fawcett to ascertain whether it was possible to find out where the superannuation funds were, and the gist of the witness's answers was that the funds had been invested in the public debt; that no account of it had been printed and laid before Parliament; that the Secretary of State had not correct accounts of the fund, but that correct accounts existed in India. Generally speaking with reference to the whole home accounts he thought as regards form that they were radically and thoroughly bad, that much which was valuable they wanted and much that was valueless they gave.

The remainder of the examination was simply an amplification and illustration of this principle, and at the rising of the Committee at four o'clock the evidence of the witness was not completed.

BOMBAY.

NEW LIST OF JUSTICES.—We understand that the new list of Justices of the Peace will be published in a few days in the *Government Gazette*.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 10th May, was 41 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 37 feet 5 tenths.

TORTURE.—Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating Third Magistrate of Police, yesterday fined one Naguna, a buggywalla, seven rupees, for cruelly torturing his horse at Girgaum.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Heeralal Atmaram was charged with assaulting one Gojee, woman, and was on conviction fined three rupees.

POLICE FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 4,200 were recovered on account of police and municipal fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police on various offenders brought before them.

CHEATING.—A Mussulman named Ally Mahomed, a dealer in wood, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, and obtained a warrant against one Isa Alana, whom he charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 165.

A TIGER AT DAPOOLEE.—A tiger has appeared at Dapoolee where he amuses himself by carrying off cattle daily. He has become very bold lately, and just the other day he entered the bungalow of a doctor and hurt the butler and gardener.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—A Hindoo shop-keeper named Hurka Khemjee was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee eight rupees, for having in his possession, without a satisfactory excuse, false weights, he being a retail dealer.

HIGH COURT.—We learn that the appointment of a successor to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs in the High Court is still under the consideration of H. E. the Governor. It is believed that the appointment is likely to be made in the course of next week.

A NOTED THIEF.—A man named Lingoo Pochatee, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' imprisonment, for being found in possession of two brass cocks, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

A CHEATING CASE.—A Hindoo named Canjee Bhanjee, a partner in the firm of Meghjee Poonja and Co., yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against one Vithul, charging him with cheating in respect of Rs. 325.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman named Sulliman Ismael, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing from the pocket of one Muncherjee Sorabjee a purse containing one rupee, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday one Ismael, employed on board the steam ship Patna, accidentally fell into the stoke hole of the ship. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—On the same day a man named Cadur Shaik Ali, employed on board the ship Red Gauntlet, was seriously injured about the head by a bale of cotton coming in contact with him. He was conveyed to the hospital.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT THEFT AT THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.—On Tuesday morning last it was discovered that the locks of two boxes and a desk had been tampered with on the night previous at the New Bank of Bombay. On examining the contents nothing appeared to have been stolen. It seems that these boxes, &c., were under the charge of a military guard of the 19th Regiment N. I. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

HINDOO ATROCITY.—We learn that the Poona City Police have a case in hand, the circumstance in connection with which are of a revolting nature. It appears that a Brahmin girl aged about fifteen has been maltreated disgracefully by her husband, and her father-in-law and mother-in-law. Rumour has it that the unfortunate girl, after having been burnt on several parts of the body, was tied down by the hands and feet, and kept in this condition for two or three days. The case has been sent to the City Magistrate.

THE FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.—At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, two natives were charged with having in their possession a forged Government currency note for Rs. 1,000, knowing the same to be forged, and intending to use it as genuine. Mr. Feile, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Hurrishunker, pleader, defended the accused. Narayen Bulwant, the police sepoy who apprended the prisoners, was examined after which the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

AN INDIAN ESTIMATION OF THE VALUE OF TITLES FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.—The *Gujerat Mitra* observes that when the old kings happened to be pleased with the meritorious services or with the distinguished virtues of any of their subjects they used to reward and honour them by bestowing on them hereditary jagirs inams, or annuities, or valuable jewels or dresses. But the way in which the British Indian Government shows its appreciation of the services of its servants is very different. It confers upon them various high-sounding titles, such as the different orders of the Star of India, Rao Bahadur ship, Khan Bahadur ship, &c., but these are, says the writer, mere empty names. They bring no substantial advantages whatever with them.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. F. Carry, Acting Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we observe that during the month of April last, 28,40,796 lbs. (7,144 bales), valued at Rs. 7,93,995, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports.; 8,90,092 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,49,500, were shipped to Liverpool; 9,25,282 lbs. of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,42,795, to London; 9,85,452 lbs., vauled at Rs. 2,89,200, to Hongkong; and 40,320 lbs., valued at Rs. 12,500, to Trieste. In addition to the above, 696 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 2,72,608 lbs. of the value of Rs. 74,625, have been shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

ORGAN RECITAL.

LAST evening a recital on the grand organ took place at the Town Hall at a quarter to six, and drew together a very large audience. The performance was "organised"—no joke here, please,—by two or three leading amateurs, and we trust that the hearty applause which their praiseworthy endeavours met with will induce them to repeat these pleasing concerts very often. A charge of one rupee was made for admission to meet the necessary expenses.

The performance commenced by Mr. Cope playing the well-known overture to "William Tell," which he did in a most masterly manner. Mr. Constable followed with Handel's tenor solo "Love Sounds the Alarm," which was most brilliantly sung, but Mr. Constable did himself great injustice in singing from such an elevated platform, as his voice passed right over the audience. In his second solo, singing from the lower platform, the audience could appreciate his charming voice, and the way he gave "Bishop's" "Pilgrim of Love" enraptured every one. Miss Dalling (we trust we are not committing a breach of etiquette in publishing the name; but if so, our excuse is, that it appears in the programme) sang two very pretty solos, "Merry Bird" and "Good Morning at the Gate," most charmingly. Mr. Greenwood played two delicious dreamy solos, by "Spohr" which were thoroughly enjoyed by the lovers of music. Captain Dowden played selections from "Faust" in a most brilliant manner. The concert concluded with Mr. Cope playing selections from Haydn's "Surprise Symphony," which gave forth the full beauty of the organ.

No proper arrangement appears to have been made yet for lighting the manuals, and we noticed the performers laboured under great difficulties from the flickering glare of two "maund butties." One of the bellows, too, would be all the better for a little lubricating, as it squeaked most unpleasantly two or three times when the soft passages were being played.

The community owe their thanks to those who organised and performed at this recital, and we trust the success it met with will lead to many more. There are plenty of talented amateurs in Bombay, and if they are too bashful to come forward voluntarily, we trust those who have taken the matter in hand will ferret them out, so that concerts in the Bombay Town Hall may be the rule, and not the exception, and Sir Albert Sassoon's gift be a source of pleasure to every citizen.

Below we give the programme:—

Organ	Overture William Tell (Rossini) ..... Mr. Cope.
Tenor Solo	Love sounds the alarm (Handel) ..... Mr. Constable.
Organ	Selection (Spohr) ..... Mr. Greenwood.
Soprano Solo	Merry Bird (Smith) ..... Miss Dalling.
Organ	Selection from "Faust" (Gounod) ... Capt. Dowden.
Tenor Solo	The Pilgrim of Love (Bishop) ..... Mr. Constable.
Organ	Selection (Spohr) ..... Mr. Greenwood.
Soprano Solo	Good morning at the gate (Wilce) ... Miss Dalling.
Organ	Selection from the "Surprise Symphony" (Haydn) ..... Mr. Cope.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 73 tons, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and thirty-eight deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a cargo of 34 bales gunnies, 6 bales jute, 1,019 bags sugar, and 5,314 bags rice.

Two vessels, the German barque Javerland and the Swedish barque John Ericcsen, were wrecked at the entrance to the Akyab River on the 28th April, and became total losses. The crews of both vessels were saved.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. BOKHARA, 1,775 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (April 10th) with the English mail and the following cargo:—42 casks unknown, 60 drums paint, 357 numbers and 5 bundles iron bars, 4 iron plates, 1 box apparel, 4 boxes specie, 10 parcels unknown, 10 packages unknown, 10 (?) tobacco and wine, 1 case tobacco, 34 packages beads, 3 cases cottons, 2 cases paper, 23 cases cotton goods, 37 cases iron plates, and 657 packages merchandise, 4 cows, 4 sheep, and 1 horse.

YESTERDAY afternoon the fine S.S. Timor arrived in Bombay, which she left only three months ago. Captain Brown reports—Left Liverpool on the 14th April at noon, passed Gibraltar on the 20th April at 6 A.M., Malta 24th April at midnight, arrived at Port Said 29th at 5 A.M., arrived and sailed from Suez at noon on 1st May, arrived at Aden at 6 A.M. on the 7th, and sailed on the same day at 9 A.M., arriving at Bombay yesterday at 3 P.M. She encountered strong SW wind with high sea while crossing the Bay of Biscay, and from Gibraltar to Algiers strong easterly wind. She brought the following passengers:—Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Narbut and son, and Mr. McSchane.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 22 m	4 6	Thursday 15	6 45 m	8 1
0 29 a	6 8		7 29 a	2 10
1 1 m	4 2	Friday 16	7 25 m	7 8
1 12 a	6 3		8 12 a	2 6
1 49 m	3 6	Saturday 17	8 14 m	6 7
3 5 a	5 5		9 8 a	2 1
2 45 m	2 8	Sunday 18	9 9 m	5 5
4 3 a	4 3		10 18 a	2 0
3 59 m	2 2	Monday..... 19	10 17 m	4 4
5 9 a	4 4		11 38 a	2 0
5 32 m	2 1	Tuesday..... 20	11 41 m	3 6
6 22 a	4 5		.....	.....
7 6 m	2 18	Wednesday ... 21	0 57 m	3 9
7 28 a	4 9		1 7 a	3 1

Moon—Last Quarter, 19th, 3h. 50m. P.M.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

FIFTY PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, the enquiry into this case was resumed before Mr. Cooper at 12 o'clock. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Owen, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Chalk appeared for the defendants, of whom there were fifty charged as follows:—1. With being members of an unlawful assembly, under sections 141, 142, and 143 of the Penal Code. 2. With using force or violence in prosecution of the common object of such an unlawful assembly under sections 146, 147, and 149. 3. With mischief, and thereby causing loss or damage to persons to the amount of Rs. 50 and upwards, under sections 425 and 427. At the last hearing the case was adjourned on the application of Mr. Chalk to give him time to consider whether he should call evidence on behalf of thirteen of his clients against whom, he said, there was only the evidence of one police witness. When the case was called on yesterday, Mr. Chalk said he had to thank his Worship for giving him an opportunity of considering whether it was desirable to call evidence on behalf of thirteen of his clients in this Court. He had come to the conclusion that it was unadvisable to call further evidence in his Worship's Court; and he thought his clients should be saved the expense and trouble of further appearance therein. The case, so far as the Police Court was concerned, was now closed; and he applied that his thirteen clients, against whom

said that he was the manager of the great Babu who wished to buy the indigo factory. The Babu, said the Jew, was a man of pleasure. His name was Chooney Lall; he belonged to Lucknow, where he fell in love with a Begum, who was herself inordinately rich. The Jew was the Babu's faithful servant, and did not like to see his master squander his money. He, therefore, determined to make a good investment of it, and purchase the indigo factory. A description of the factory was then called for, and its price settled at Rs. 80,000. The Jew proposed to advance Rs. 16,000 as earnest-money in case the vendor should hesitate to sell his property at the last moment, or the purchaser refuse to pay for it. Kallidass closed with the bargain and wanted the earnest-money for which he was asked to call the next day, the Jew in the meanwhile offering to escort him downstairs. While there Kallidass was ridiculed on the shabbiness of the hackney carriage in which he came, and the Jew invited him to a seat in his own buggy which was ready. The latter said he was going to town to sell a Rs. 20,000 Government security from the proceeds of which he would pay Kallidass the next day. He incidentally asked Kallidass whether the latter could not call with Rs. 4,000 the next day, and take the Rs. 20,000 paper as his earnest-money. The unsuspecting Kallidass consented, and called next day with Rs. 4,000 worth of currency notes. He was before this introduced into the presence of the wealthy Babu, Chooney Lall, himself, who sat in an inner room having a very large pillow behind him. But he did not speak much, as he had given the Jew the sole charge of his affairs. And now another man dressed as the Dewan of the house, appeared, arranged about the draft and the receipt of the earnest-money, took down the numbers of the currency notes Kallidass had with him, and finally offered to retire from the room with the whole money. Our village friend at first made some objection to this proceeding, but the Jew and Gopal smiled a supreme smile of contempt, and asked if he did not trust in their honesty? Of course Kallidass said he felt no distrust, and the Dewan disappeared, saying he would soon come back with the Rs. 20,000 Government security. But as he did not re-appear for a long time, Kallidass felt impatient, specially as the night was fast advancing. The Jew now went in to seek the Dewan, and Gopal only remained behind to soothe the spirit of the poor country gentleman. They heard an indistinct murmur of sound within the room, amidst which they recognized the voice of the Jew, and that of a female, evidently the Begum herself. Now it ought to have been said before, that the Begum was represented to be living in the house with the Babu, and as she was a wise lady, she kept the whole property in her own hands, or tried to curtail the expenses of her lover. No money could come but from her, and in the voices they heard within, the Jew seemed to be persuading her to yield the necessary amount for the earnest-money of the purchase. After a while, however, the Jew and the Dewan both came back, and informed Kallidass that the Begum had chosen to detain his Rs. 4,000 and ordered them to raise the earnest-money from outside. There would be no difficulty in this, as Babu Chooney Lall's credit in the bazar was unlimited. Kallidass received many earnest assurances, and was asked to call for his money the next day. He had to go away consequently, and when he called the next morning, the Durwan at the gate refused him admittance, and said that the Jew and the Dewan, and every body else, had gone away from the house. Poor Kallidass waited in the lane till noon, and returned home without his money or his spirits. Being a stranger in town, he did not at first venture to take the assistance of the police, and we do not know if the police would have rendered him any assistance at all if the case had not come to Mr. Wauchope's notice. It is now in the Suburban Police Court, and is being vigorously conducted. We hope it will come to a satisfactory end.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

[FROM "PENANG GAZETTE'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

ACHEEN, 9th April.

AFTER closing my letter of yesterday, another attack was made upon the fort (which appeared to be the stronghold of the Achinese.) At 4-30 P.M. the ships again commenced shelling, and the field guns opened a brisk fire from the beach, under cover of which the infantry (about 800) advanced, and were warmly received by the natives. When within a hundred yards of the fort, they commenced a lively fire of musketry, which the fort briskly returned: we could see the ranks of the Dutch being gradually thinned, and a number of men carried to the rear, but they bravely stood their ground for nearly 20 minutes, when they were again obliged to retreat. It would appear that the troops who attacked the fort from the beach, (apparently with the intention of storming it) were to have been supported by an advancing force from the jungle, as they, while in their position, fixed bayonets with the evident intention of a charge. Why this intention was not carried out is not known. The troops returned to their encampment on the beach, and the senior officer's ship continued to shell the fort until 6 P.M., when the firing ceased for the day.

We expected this morning (10th April) that an early attack would have again been made upon the fort, but to our surprise very little was done before 10-30 A.M. In the meantime the squadron had opened fire and shelled it for nearly an hour; the troops fell in and marched on the fort (about 1,500 judging roughly) and we expected to see a tough hand-to-hand fight, (formerly it was not so), when within about 300 yards they threw out two companies of skirmishers, and after a deal of very careful advancing in slow time, with an occasional halt, they proceeded at a double and entered the fort with a rush which was found deserted. When the Achinese left it and where they have gone seems a mystery. No doubt they have strong defences in the jungle.

The Dutch hoisted their flag, left a guard, and returned to their camp, and so far as we know have had no engagement since. I believe they are busily employed making roads, &c. It has been reported that during yesterday's engagement, the Dutch loss was 2 officers and 7 men killed and 80 men wounded, the Achinese loss can hardly be estimated, but it must have been very great, for the Dutch poured murderous fires of shell into the fort which was full of men, and whenever encountered on the plain, heavy fire of musketry was discharged into them, which must have killed hundreds.

ACHEEN, 12th April.

Since the 10th instant (the date of my last letter) I have been unable to obtain any information respecting the contending parties, until the present. From where we are lying we cannot see well what the Dutch are doing, but it is evident that active operations are being carried on in the bush, as occasional explosions, and reports of field pieces are to be heard, as also volleys of musketry. The Dutch are also fortifying their camp on the beach, great numbers of coolies are being employed throwing up earthworks, &c.

To-day an officer belonging to the "Djambi" called here, and gave us some important news respecting the army in the jungle (amounting to 3,000 troops and 400 seamen.) He said that on Thursday the 10th instant they stormed and captured a small fortress and a church which was stoutly defended, and that shortly they were to attack the Sultan's castle, considered to be the strongest defence the Achinese have. To-day it was reconnoitered by a strong force, which confirmed the statement that it is a strong fortress. Five white men were seen in it, to what nation they belong is not known. On Thursday the Dutch loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded. Amongst the killed was the commander of the Cochroon Gunboat (Capt. Engelvaart) and a midshipman and army officer. The Sultan has left for the hills with his wives, and left orders that they are to fight to the last. In the fort taken on Wednesday 12 large guns were found, and a great quantity of ammunition, the guns had been disabled, no doubt by the fire of the squadron. The Dutch intend blowing it up as soon as convenient. It is also reported that an attack will soon be made by the army encamped on the beach, (1,000 strong) on a fort at the mouth of the Acheen river, which has occupied very little of their attention hitherto, but it is nevertheless considered very strong, and will probably cost them a severe struggle.

One of the transport Koning Willem III. left this morning with the wounded Dutchmen on board. She will take them to Padang, I believe.

P. S. Since writing the above, it has been ascertained that the commander of the Cochroon did not die by the hand of the enemy, but from sunstroke or apoplexy.

ACHEEN, 14th April.

The war here is becoming of a most serious character, especially on the part of the Dutch, as will be seen by to-day's engagement. An attack was made upon the Sultan's castle this morning, by the army encamped in the jungle. They commenced their march at daybreak, and on their way they had to pass two small villages. The natives hoisted a white flag and said they were peaceable and wanted no war. The troops passed on, and no sooner had the rear guard got clear of the villages, when the natives opened a fire. The troops returned and burnt them to the ground, which enveloped the jungle in smoke. They then marched on and attacked the castle. No details have become known yet as to how the attack was made, but the conflict was severe, they succeeded in taking a portion of it, only standing ground, but dearly have they paid for their success, in the loss of their General, who was shot in the breast.

army, for they placed great confidence in his arrangements and plans. The command now devolves upon a senior Colonel, but what course they will now take is not known. It is reported there are in and around the castle, which they have attacked, and on which they have gained a footing, 10,000 Achinese under arms, and that the total number of natives under arms in the forts and jungle amount to 40,000. So very seriously have the Dutch become to think about the campaign that some almost despair of success. The loss this morning was comparatively small so far as is known at present, 10 killed, numbers of wounded not reported, but the greatest out of all is the loss of their much endeared General. The Achinese are supposed to have 100 killed. The church taken on Thursday last has been turned into a hospital, and is now pretty full. What is to be done with the body of the General is not known: it is at present on board one of the men-of-war. An opportunity now offers of my sending to you by the Siak, so I must close.

ACHEEN, 17th April.

In my last letter of the 14th instant was recorded the death of the Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch forces, and also the disheartening effect thus caused amongst the troops. It is to be feared that the sad omen has been followed by yet sadder results: the advanced position which the troops were in and the success gained in taking a detached portion of the Sultan's Castle which cost them so dearly, has been again lost to them.

On the 15th the Citadel van Antwerpe and Marnix continued their usual course of shelling the native earthworks on the beach. It is worthy of notice too the activity displayed by the Achinese in the erecting of small forts, and the planting guns in them during a night, although they are but little use within the range of the squadron; but we are by this means enabled to form some estimate of the spirited manner in which they carry on their arrangements in the interior and the bold opposition the Dutch troops there receive. During the last few days we have seen a great deal of smoke arising from different parts of the jungle, caused I believe by the burning villages. On the night of the 15th and morning of the 16th an attack was made by the Achinese on the Dutch troops, with what immediate results I do not know; but during the evening of the same day the whole of the troops were obliged to retreat to their camp on the beach (which is being strongly fortified) and the blue jackets embarked on board their several ships; so sharply did the natives follow their advantage that they attacked them again during the night, but were repulsed. It is reported that the troops will remain in their present position until reinforced; but it is possible that they will with the assistance of the squadron attack the fort at the mouth of the Acheen River, and from the great preparations the natives have been making there, and the formidable appearance it bears, I think the Dutch will find it very stoutly defended and that it will cost them a severe struggle. During the engagement of yesterday and last night the Dutch had 95 wounded, some of them very severely, and it was reported by a Dutch officer this morning that during the campaign there has been no less than 400 killed and wounded, including 17 officers killed. I think the Dutch have found by this time that the uncivilised and undisciplined Achinese will fight bravely and desperately for their *homes*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, April 25.)

The House of Lords met on April 21, but no business of any importance has been transacted.

In the House of Commons the Dublin University Tests Bill has been read a second time. A motion by Mr. Eastwick for copies of correspondence relating to the missions to Khiva of Mr. Thomson and Rajib Ali, and of any despatches in 1862 and 1863 respecting the employment of British officers with the troops of the Shah, was after a long debate withdrawn by leave.

The German Government have deposed the Mayor of Strasbourg, much to the annoyance and dissatisfaction of the French inhabitants of the city. The Emperor William has started on his journey to St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar, accompanied by Prince Bismark and Count Moltke.

It is announced that Count Arnim is to be the new German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

The contest between M. de Remusat and M. Barodet in the election for Paris continues to excite public interest in the French capital.

The health of M. Thiers has greatly improved, and he has given receptions at the Elysée during the past week, and has also been present at Vincennes to witness some important gunnery experiments.

Much interest still continues to be entertained regarding the Pope's health. To-day he is reported to be again indisposed.

The King of Italy has arrived in Rome and will shortly proceed to Vienna.

Disturbances and anarchy still prevail in Spain. Telegrams from Madrid announce that great excitement prevails in consequence of the hostile intentions which it was believed were entertained by the Permanent Committee towards the Government. The militia, having occupied the Bull-ring in Madrid in defence of the committee, has been disarmed. An order has been issued for the enrolment throughout Spain of all young men twenty years of age. A rising of the population is expected. Meantime the Permanent Committee has been dissolved by the Government.

The marriage of the Archduchess Gisela with Prince Leopold of Bavaria was solemnised on April 20.

News from Vienna states that the Sultan of Turkey is supposed to be suffering from mental aberration. He has frequent fits of irritation, and it is feared that his brain is affected.

The operations by the American troops against the Modoc Indians have only resulted in a partial success. The Indians have succeeded in escaping to the open country, and the American cavalry is in pursuit. The Iava-beds, to which the Indians retreated, have been occupied, a few of the Modocs being killed in the attack. The settlers have threatened to abandon the country if the Indians are not exterminated.

The Queen has accepted the old colours of the 79th Cameron Highlanders. They will be placed in Balmoral Castle.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has left London for Vienna, and will return early in May.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are expected at Windsor on April 29, on a visit to Her Majesty.

It is reported that the Czarewitch, accompanied by his consort, will visit the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House in the course of the season.

The reported assassination of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker has not yet been confirmed.

Efforts are being made to raise a memorial to the late Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.

Earl Delawarr has committed suicide by drowning himself in the river Cam at Cambridge.

The Tichborne Claimant has been put upon his trial for perjury. The opening speech for the prosecution has already occupied the court two days.

The inquiry into the loss of the Atlantic has terminated in the captain's certificate being revoked for two years, and the fourth officer suspended for three months.

The Bank of England, it is reported, has recovered £55,000 in bonds, as part of the proceeds of the late forgeries. The arrival of Austin Bidwell and Macdonnell is shortly expected in London.

Sir Charles Nugent has met with a serious injury on Cheltenham race-course by being kicked on the temple by a horse.

Mr. Grant Duff has given an assurance in the House of Commons that the objections raised by the Directors of the East India Company against some of the details of the bill for its abolition shall be fairly met by the Government.

The Queen appointed Edward Clive Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, vice Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Consols for money, 92⅞ to 93⅛; ditto, for account, 93⅛.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir W. Tite, C.B.; Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. C. Butler, Mad. Ret.; Sir John Fagge; R. W. Keate, Esq., Governor of Cape Coast Castle; C. H. Mallock, Esq., J.P. for Devon; Countess of Waldegrave; Capt. D. T. Chamberlayne, late 13th Light Dragoons; Lord Delawarr; A. Harris, Esq., of the Italian opera; J. Walker, Esq., of the India Office; J. Browne, Esq., City Marshal.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

WHEN any one ten years or even five years ago ventured to say that the Suez Canal would most certainly be successfully completed, his assertion was combated by the few with elaborate calculations to prove that the canal never could be made, or if made could never be kept open, and was met by the many with supreme indifference and the assurance that it would make little difference to us whether it was completed or not; we should lose no money if it failed, and we should be the chief gainers if it succeeded. Let others pull the chesnuts out of the fire if they liked, we should be certain to get the most them. Of this selfish view we are now beginning to reap the results. M. de Lesseps told his shareholders that they would one day have their revenge upon England for discouraging and hampering their undertaking, as their profits would come principally out of her pocket; and he is doing his best to keep his word. That we appreciate the work of the shareholders is proved by the fact that three-fourths of the vessels that pass through the canal are English; that the shareholders intend us to pay smartly for the boon which we did nothing to procure for ourselves is evident from their late policy. In the discussion in the House of Commons the other night three points seem to have been taken for granted by all the speakers, viz. that the canal was chiefly made with French money, that the company was a French company, and that the remedy for the existing difficulties lay in the abolition of the consular courts in Egypt, and the introduction of the judicial reforms agreed on by the Commission of 1869. It may be worth while to see how far these assumptions are accurate.

It is easy to test the truth of the first by the examination of a few figures. The original capital of the company was £8,000,000, in 400,000 shares, of £20 each. Of this sum £4,467,960, representing 223,398 shares, was subscribed for the public, in the proportion of about £4,000,000 in France, and the remainder in other Western countries. This left 176,602 shares=£3,532,040 unallotted, which were eventually reluctantly taken up by Said Pasha on behalf of the Egyptian Government. The next money received by the company was £3,760,000, paid by Egypt under the terms of Napoleon the Third's arbitration as indemnity for the abrogation of the forced labour clause contained in the concession, and the resumption of the lands originally granted or sold. In 1868 the company contracted a loan for £4,000,000, which, from the conditions of its issue, may be called the lottery loan, and which may be considered as having been entirely subscribed for in France. In 1869 £1,200,000 more was raised in bonds called *delegations*, which may also be considered as having been subscribed in France. Summing up these items, we see that the capital received by the company amounted to nearly seventeen millions, of which France, according to the most liberal calculation, contributed something over nine millions, and Egypt rather more than seven millions. Moreover, all the French money is interest-bearing, whereas Egypt gave up the interest upon her £3,532,040 worth of original shares for twenty-five years in order to enable the company to raise their loan of 1869. M. Dervieu, an Alexandrian banker, in an interesting pamphlet entitled, "Ce que coûte a l'Egypte le Canal de Suez," makes out that, what with the cost of the original shares, the indemnity for the withdrawal of the forced labour, the resumption by purchase of lands granted or sold, the construction of a fresh-water canal from Cairo to El Wady, the purchase of the fresh-water canal made by the company from El Wady to Suez, the construction of a dry dock and harbours at Suez, and of light-houses in the Red Sea, the purchase by renunciation of interest on shares for twenty-five years of the hospitals, quarries, &c., of the company, the expenses of various missions to Paris and Constantinople, and the enormous outlay at the fêtes at the opening of the canal—what with all these items and the exorbitant interest at which money was borrowed to pay them, the cost to Egypt of the Suez Canal was four hundred million francs or sixteen million pounds, more than half her public debt. Without fully accepting these figures, we may at any rate fairly assume that Egypt has altogether done as much as, or more than, France towards the making of the Suez Canal; and the outlay is and must be for the former country very unprofitable in a commercial point of view. So much then for the idea that the canal was made chiefly with French money.

That the "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez"—for that is its official title—is *de facto* a French company is unfortunately as certain as that it is *de jure* an Egyptian company, "ayant," according to the terms of the concession, "son siége en Egypte, et son domicile administratif à Paris." The absurdity of this anomalous state of things has been proved by the recent dispute as to the company's right to put on the tariff clause in the concession an interpretation different from the original one.

The third point remains to be considered, viz. whether the jurisdiction reforms so much needed in Egypt will, when carried out, supply a final remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of things. A glance at the constitution of the new courts proposed by the Commission will show how far this is likely to be the case. There are to be three courts. In the first, called the Tribunal de Première Instance, the number of judges is to be five—three European and two native; in the second, called the Cour d'Appel, it is to be seven—four European and three native; in the third, called the Cour de Révision, it is again similarly divided. Can impartial decisions be guaranteed from courts thus constituted, when one at least of the Europeans is sure to be politically biassed and the natives are pretty certain, in sporting parlance, to be "got at?" Still it is a better solution of the difficulty than that of appealing to the Porte to decide between the Canal Company and its customers; for this alternative rests upon what has long been a fiction and will soon cease altogether—the sovereignty of the Porte over Egypt.

The only remedy for the whole difficulty is that the control of the canal should be really in the hands of a "Compagnie Universelle"—in other words, that it should be international property. It is too soon, perhaps, yet to inquire how this can be brought about, though the time cannot be far distant when the shareholders must see that their chances of a dividend are, unless more capital is obtained and the canal enlarged, very small; in its present state the canal could not accommodate the traffic necessary to pay a dividend. Meanwhile English merchants and shipowners must be content to pay dearly for a convenience towards the construction of which they refused to lend any assistance, and which they now find they can neither do without nor yet use on their own terms.

EASTER MONDAY REVIEW AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

(*Times*, April 15.)

EASTER MONDAY this year has been destitute of one attraction which has of late been inseparable from it. There has been no general Volunteer Review. The abandonment of the customary practice has not been due to any positive prohibition on the part of the authorities of the Army, but to a combination of discouragements. The Commanding Officers of the Metropolitan Corps were desirous of holding the Review as usual, and applied for permission to the Secretary for War. The reply was neither a refusal nor much of an encouragement. Mr. Cardwell said "he had no objection" to a Review of Volunteers being held on Easter Monday, if the Commanding Officers wished it; and if they would submit the name of the place, the necessary directions, would be given by the Commander-in-Chief. Brighton in spite of its friendship for the Volunteers, was this year willing to waive its claims; but four other places—Portsmouth, Dover, Margate, and Aldershott—competed for the honour of displaying their hospitality. But an unexpected difficulty was raised by the Railway Companies, who appeared no longer anxious to acquire experience in the rapid transport of troops. At least, they seem to think it a kind of experience that might be bought too dear, for "there was a combination" among four of them—the Brighton, South Eastern, South-Western, and Chatham and Dover Companies—to charge what was described as "a vast increase" in the rates for conveyance. As the prices for return tickets were only 5s. a head for Volunteer Officers and 2s. 6d. for privates, they do not seem essentially unreasonable, and it is natural to conclude that the Companies did not feel bound to sacrifice their usual Easter Monday's profits for the supposed benefit of the Volunteers. If, moreover, as is presumed, the Volunteers really enjoyed their Field Day, half-a-crown a head is scarcely more than they might be expected to pay for a free journey to and from the Coast. But the two discouragements together proved fatal, and a resolution was carried by a considerable majority that, "in consequence of the absence of any expression of opinion by the Secretary for War on the desirability of holding the Easter Monday Field Day, and in consequence of the vast increase in the rates proposed to be charged by the Railway Companies," it was not desirable to apply for the customary permission.

The Commanding Officers were probably right in interpreting Mr. Cardwell's reticence as indicating some uncertainty respecting the usefulness of the usual Field Days. In truth, the doubt has for the last two or three years been gathering force among good judges whether the advantages gained were sufficient to compensate for the trouble and expense, and not a few have doubted whether any solid advantages whatever were gained. The Commanding Officers in their letter to Mr. Cardwell relied upon the report of General Ellice upon the Review of last year, but that Report is itself somewhat ambiguous. He spoke, of course, of the manœuvres having been performed to his "entire satisfaction," he praised the good discipline and the improved order of the Force, and expressed an opinion that "if trained for a short time under competent officers, to give the men confidence in themselves and in those placed over them, they would become excellent soldiers." Although, moreover, it was impossible to give the same amount of instruction to Volunteers on an Easter Monday as might be given during the Autumn Manœuvres, yet "all concentration of Volunteers, under competent officers, should be encouraged," since the mere practice of marching in large bodies imparts useful information. But there are a good many qualifications to these expressions of approval. The General dwells on several disadvantages to which the force is subjected. The time of the year is unsuited for military movements on a large scale the weather is uncertain and the state of agricultural operations requires large spaces of ground to be inconveniently proscribed; the Divisions, Brigades, and, even in some cases, the Battalions, cannot be formed previous to their coming on the ground, and the Officers commanding the Divisions and Brigades, with their Staffs, taking up their duties only on the morning of the Review, "are perfectly ignorant of the corps they command." The crowd of spectators, who are perfectly uncontrolled, interferes greatly with the proper handling of the troops; batteries of Artillery are masked by carriages, and men and women advance in line with the skirmishers, and obscure their movements. Lastly, while admitting the value of the Easter Monday Review for the reasons just mentioned, and also as affording an opportunity for inspecting a portion of the Volunteer Force, the General is of opinion "that it cannot be too strongly impressed on Volunteers that it is their duty to seek every opportunity of being brigaded with Regular Troops, and taking a part in the Autumn Manœuvres."

The general inclination of these balanced considerations is sufficiently clear, and coincides with the judgment of most skilled observers. The Easter Monday Review was rather too much of an amusement to be business-like, and was yet too much like business to afford real amusement. It was neither one thing nor the other, and was not better than either. The Commanding Officers sufficiently admitted its failure in these respects by the plea on which they were accustomed chiefly to rely. They urged that this annual parade of the Volunteer Force contributed both to sustain the spirit of the Force itself and to maintain its popularity. But it could not be seriously argued that for purposes of instruction the Review offered the best means that could be adopted. In other words, Easter Monday could be turned to better account if the main object in view was the improvement of the Volunteers; and if so, it seemed unworthy of a Force animated by a genuine desire to be of use to postpone efficiency to display. These considerations, however, might not have led to the present conclusion but for the important change in military organization which has recently been made. In the days when Easter Monday Reviews acquired their popularity they represented the chief, if not the only, opportunities possessed by the Volunteers for practising movements on a large scale. From this point of view they have probably done good service, by introducing the public, through a popular agency, to the custom of holding large Reviews, and of holding them in other than military enclosures or Parks. They may have done something to prepare the way for more important gatherings, like the Autumn Manœuvres. But the custom is now definitely established of holding such manœuvres as a part of the ordinary training of the Army, and it is one of their express objects to train the Irregular and Volunteer Corps to act in conjunction with the Regular Forces. Our Military Intelligence yesterday announced that from the 1st of this month Great Britain and Ireland were definitely divided into military sub-districts, in each of which there will be a complete combination of the various Forces. Two Line Battalions, two Militia Battalions, the Volunteers, the Army Reserve, and a Brigade Depot will constitute the Infantry Force of the district, and the whole, with the exception of the Line Battalions, will be under the command of the Officer commanding the Brigade Depot. There will, therefore, henceforth be opportunities in every part of the country for Volunteers to be brigaded with Regulars, and to learn how to act with them. The Easter Monday Review was essentially unreal in assuming that the Volunteers could ever act as an independent Army. Their place is to be in subordination to the Regular troops, and to support them; and this they can best learn by being brigaded with them frequently in bodies of moderate size. The various minor Reviews which were held yesterday were, therefore, an illustration of the kind of training the Volunteers will every where receive for the future. At the Review at Wimbledon, for instance, a force of Regular Cavalry and Guards and troops of the Line were supported by a body of Volunteers. The Review was not too large for the movements of the various Corps to be carefully watched; and the Volunteers could learn from their comrades. Similar considerations may be expected to meet the objection that the discountinuance of the Easter Review will discourage Volunteering. One of the objects which it is hoped will be attained by the creation of these sub-districts is to facilitate recruiting by rendering the Service better known and more popular, and on this subject also our Military Intelligence yesterday contained an important Circular. If this effect is produced in respect of the Regular Army, we may be sure it will be produced in respect of all the branches of our defensive Force. In short, all the substantial objects of the Easter Monday Review are now systematically provided for in more effectual ways, and all genuine Volunteers will rejoice at a change which increases efficiency at the cost of mere show.

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Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ..2¾ " " } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 21 " " ..3 " "
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Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ..... Rs. 9,172,510
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
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Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—MESSRS. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
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After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
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And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... ... £917,351- 2- 7
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So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
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Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
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